THE CAPTURE OF BAKER | Immediately made an involuntary movement towards

THE WAY IN WHICH BAKER ESCAPED. after retreating from Stanwix Hall, on the memorable night of the massacre, Baker hastened, with the assist-ance of a friend, to the house of Johnny Lyng, corner of Broadway and Canal street. Here he was attende by a physician, who probed his wounds and procounced him out of danger and fit for travelling. While Baker's eccomplice was arrested at Lyng's place at three o'clock in the morning, the alleged principal was permitted to'remein in the house until daybreak, when he left the premises unchetructed; and by a ruse those policem who were really in carnest about the arrest of Baker were drawn off, and the offender permitted to escape, first having been disguised in the coat of one of the party It is alleged that he departed from Lyng's place along with Councilman Kerrigan, Ibniel Liun, one of the Eighth ward poiles detailed at the Mayor's office, Harvey Young and Geo. Burns; also that the party went up Canal street to Centre, up Centre to Walker, up Walker to the Bowery, and up the Bowery to Third avenue, and from theme to a public house at Macomb's Dam, where Baker was concealed for that Jay.

On the second night after he arrived at Wacomb's Dam, Baker was taken away in a close carriage, and brought back to this city again; he stopped that night at the house of one Brady, in Elizabeth street, but his friends, becoming alarmed for his safety, had him removed to a house in Wooster street. Here the fugitive remain ed for a few days, until due preparations had been made by his friends for his final departure from the city. A meeting of his friends took place, and it was resolved to present Baker with a purse to defray his expenses, which of course would not be light. A false pair of whiskers and moustache were procured, and everything that could be done to avoid arrest was promptly executed A misk wagon, with cans, &c , placed in it, was conveyed from Jersey City, as it was their intention to amuggle Baker across to Jersey as a milkman. Accordirgly, everything being in preparation, on the night of Tuesday, the 6th March, Baker was conveyed to Jersey City, by a well known livery stable proprietor in that city, who cwned the wagon and invented the plan to further Bater's escape. Crossing over the ferry, the fugitive was taken to the livery stables of the man who accompanied him, where he was concealed for that day and night. The next day he was conveyed to the house of the foreman of the livery stables, where he remained but a short time; the in-mates becoming alarmed at his presence, he was obliged to move still further. The man who brought Baker to Jersey City procured his admittance into the house of another friend of his, residing in the suburbs of the tows. Here Baler took up his quarters during the brief time that was allowed him to stay in the counbrief time, that was allowed him to stay in the country. While here he was visited by his friends from New York on several coxasions, who consoled him, and hade him be of good cheer, as arrangements were being perfected for his immediate removal from the United States. The wounds that he received is the affray at Staneix Hall became somewhat troublesoms and painful, particularly the one in his abdomes, which sevelled alarmingly, so much so as to make him believe that the ball was still in the wound, although the doctor who attended him at Lyng's had assured hum to the contrary. While stopping here Bater used to send a woman for the newspapers every morning, and read the accounts of the Stanwix Hall tragely with great interest. His pistol he always carried with him, as well as a sheath sanfe. His conduct while here seemed quite reckless, as he often taiked of the secounter to the wife of the proprietor of the honee where he was secreted. He told this woman that Poole had shot him and attempted to gouge him; also, that if the officers were to take him he would be hanged to a certainty. He related the whole account to the dimension of the house, and seemed to put implict faith in their secrey. The woman under whose protection Bater was placed becams alarmed one day at the dangerous ledges he had is her house, and stempt to take the faithree might be killed in the stempt to take the faithree might be killed in the stempt to take the faithree might be killed in the stempt to take the faithree might be killed in the stempt to take the faithree might be killed in the faithree might he related to the error, intending the farm of the presence of the faithree was phaced to the matter, and accordingly she returned to her dwelling about half way to the faithree might be killed in the ling in the regard to the matter, and accordingly she returned to the dwelling the work of the faithree fait try. While here he was visited by his friends from New York on several occasions, who consoled him,

VISIT TO THE CELL IN THE TOMBS -BAKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

One of our reporters visited the prisoner at his cell yesterder, in the Tombs, and entered into a long conversation with him upon the mode of his escape, and the manner in which he was captured. He seemed in very good spirits, and was quite sanguine of an acquittal on the charge preferred against him when the matter should come up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for adjudica-tion. Very few visiters were admitted to see the ac-Very few visiters were admitted to see the ac although thousands anxiously endeavored to obtain an interview with him. Daniel Lynn, the detaile policeman indicted as an accessory after the fact, in aiding and abetting in the escape of Baker, was, we believe, the only friend of the prisoner's permitted to hold any conversation with him; and this favor was, no doubt, extended to Lynn in view of the close friendship

existing between him and the prisoner.

Through the politeness of Mr. Gray, the Warden of the prisos, our reporter was enabled to visit the cell of the accused, who at once entered into a conversation concerning the occurrence at Stanwix Hall, and the subse quent events which took place up to the time of his arrival in New York on board the Grapeshot. As the conversation was somewhat interesting, we publish the following pretty accurate report of the most material

POPULAR OF IT.

REPORTER—Having seen the various reports published of your capture by the officers, perhaps you will favor me by relating the occurrence yourself. BAKER-I bave not the least objection, as some of the reports that have already appeared are somewhat incorof the Isabella Jewit, a slipper bark hailed us and said they wavted to board us; thinking, probably, that it was a pilot ship, I told the captain of the stranger's ap-proach and request. The captain immediately had the foretopsail backed, and the brig hove to until the bark was sufficiently near enough for one to see everything aboard of her. We were then within one and a half The bark sent a large boat to us, manned by about ten seamen, as I supposed. On coming alongside they all jumped upon deck and moved towards me. I had no idea of their being officers, but thought I remembered seeing one of the faces before. This person, whom afterwards found out to be officer Evans, same towards me and said, "We want you: come here." The minute I heard the voice I was almost thunderstruck, not having the remotest idea of a vessel ever having been sent out after me. I was confused and be ed. I could not for the life of me make out what it all meant. The party seemed to know me very well, while I was quite in the dark, until officer Barton appreached me, and, offering me his hand, said, "How are you, Lou?" Quick as lightning I comprehended all, and

the cabin. I was quickly caught by the legs, arms, head and body, as if I was some hyena that could eat the whole party up at a mouthful. Their abrupt mauner of proceeding to arrest me made me quite frritable and, trying to free myself, I asked them what it all meant, and called upon the crew to witness the manner of me treatment. At this moment one of the party, whom I soop found out to be a hand on board the Grapeshot rushed towards me with a pistol in his hand, and exclaimed, "Shoot him, shoot him! He gave our side no quarter—con't let us give him any." I told him to stoot just as quick as he liked, and called him "coward" to attack a man who was completely unarmed. I had no weapon of any character whatever about my person. I was dressed in my shirt sleeves, and if I had any weapons they were sure to have seen them. The officers were in a terrible state of excitement, and without any ceremony manacled me and tumbled me over the brig's side into their boat, and then rowed me on board the bark, which I now learned was the Grapeshot I was mortified and incensed very much at the summar; manter in which my arrest was conducted. The officer come well prepared to take me at all hazards. Each of

came well prepared to take me at all hazards. Each of them was armed with a bearding pike, revolver and knife, and, being a rough loosing set of fellows, they had all the appearance of being connected with some band of pirates. My first night on board the Grapeshot was miscrable enough, but the next morning I feit quite resigned, and looked upon the matter with as light a heart as I could.

REPORTE—Did anything remarkable occur on board the Grapeshot during the homeward voyage?

BAKER—Why, yes; some scenes took place that were decidedly rich, and were to me very amusing. The officers seemed to be so fearful of my either corrupting the crew or captain, that they carefully watched every move I made, and endeavored to listen to all conversation that took place between my and any of those on board who chose to speak to me. On one occasion I said in a jeating manner that I would his to get into the magazine for a few momen s, as I would blow them all to pieces without any hesitation, when it was resolved by those in charge of me to remove the explosive material irom its proper place of deposit and hide it in such a place that it would be impossible for me to find it, although they might have known very well, from the manner in which I made the remark, that I meant it only as a joke, and nothing more. The entire voyage was characteried by such scenes as these, which appeared to my mind so ridiculously fuuny that they were deeply impressed on my memory.

REPORTER—If you had reached Falmas before the Grapeshot had overhauled the Isabelia Jewott, do you think that the deputation would have succeeded in arresting you?

Grageshot had overshuled the isabelia Jewell, do you think that the deputation would have succeeded in arresting you?

BARER—No; I would be quite safe there, as I am well acquainted in those parts; and besides, I believe the authorities would be quite unwilling to deliver me up. However, I am glad now that I did not reach the Canary Islands, as I am quite confident of having justice done me in New York, which, in my mind, will be equivalent to an aquittal, as I can clearly prove the kuling of Poole was done in self-defence alone.

BEFORTR—Then why did you go away?

BARER—Because, from the testimony I saw in the newspapers, as taken before Justice Brennan on the morning following the affair at Stamwir Hell, I censidered that Poole's friends were bound to do all in their power to have me arrested on the charge of murder, when I should be thrown into prison, which would have been highly dangerous to my health, as I was severely wounded, and imprisonment would have been anything but desirable.

wounded, and imprisonment would have been anything but desirable

Haker, in conclusion, said that Turner and Paudeen were quite innocent of the charges imputed to them; that the testimony against them was perjury, and that when the trial took place it would be shown that Poole's friends were more busily engaged in firing pistois than he or any of his party were on the eventful occasion.

Our reporter then took his leave of the prisoner. Baker subsequently had an interview with his counsel in the reception room. He seems much altered sin we Tuesday, and, having shorn off his whisters and moustache, looks quite fresh, and is entirely recovered from the fatigue attending his escape and confinement on board the Grapeshot, while being convoyed back to this city for trial.

Although the wound in his stomach is entirely healed up, still he believes that the ball is yet imbedded there, notwithstanding the opinions of his physician to the contrary.

ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST BY ONE OF THE OFFICER3.

We left New York on the 18th of March, and proceeded direct for Palmas. Nothing occurred during the voy-age worthy of note, except that a spirit of insubordina tion occasionally exhibited itself among the crew. This was, however, promptly suppressed by the captain, who placed one of the most mutinous in trons. On the 7th
of April we arrived at our place of destination, and
larned, as we had supposed, that the Isabella Jewett
had not arrived. We were boarded by the doctor of the
port, and several custom house officers, who, after an examination of our papers, informed us that we were at liberty to land whenever we pleased.

A beat was soon after sent ashore, and a committee of three consisting of Capt. Hepburn, of the Grapeshot, Joseph Yeomans, and Thomas R. Barton, appointed to wait on the authorities of the island and acquaint them with the object of our visit. The captain was the only one of the party who understood Spanish, and he was, of course, selected as the spokesman and interpreter. We first visited Mr. Woods, the consignee of the Palmas many years.

Here, however, we were disappointed, for Mr. Woods was not at home. We next called on the Mayor, to whom we stated the particulars of our mission, and requested his assistance in the capture of the fugitive. This he declined, saying he could not take any part in the matter, and directed us to call upon the Governor. The Governor, when he heard our account, also refused to assist us, but said he would consult with the other authorities as to what course he should pursue, and

asked us to see him at eight o'clock that evening, At the appointed hour we called, when we were told by the Governor that he would not interfere with us in making the arrest, but that he could give us no essistance. On this assurance we determined to act as circumstances might dictate, and awaited the arrival of the Isabella Jewett, which the object of our pursuit; but it was not antil the tenth day after we reached Palmas that we observed her making for that port. It was between eight and vine o'clock on the morning of the 17th of April when we raw her, and as may well be supposed the most intense excitement prevailed among us. Our two cannon were loaded immediately; all those whom it was intended to serd on board armed themselves with revolvers, and every

should have any difficulty in securing the fugitive.

When about four miles off we fired twice, as a signal for her to lay to, which she did, and when we came within a mile of her Baker could be seen through a telescope standing by the wheel. No alarm was ex telescope standing by the wheel. No alarm was exhibited by any person on board the brig, as no suspicions were entertained in regard to the purpose of the Grapeshot. Beker, as be afterwards stated, never for once imagined that he was pursued, and, in common with the crew of the Isabella Jewett, supposed that the Grapeshot was in want of a pilot, or that she was warning them sagaisst standing too near the shore. When we same sufficiently near to the Isabella Jewett, a boat was lowered for the purpose of boarding her, taking all the officers who were sent in pursuit. When we were getting over the vessel's side, Baker left the wheel and approached us, evidently from a spirit of curiosity; but he did not appear to recognize any one. We immediately surrounded him, and one of our party spoke to him and said—

and said:

"How do you do, Baker?"
"What does this mean?" he said, somewhat confused, and with considerable trepidation.

"We want you," replied the same person, "to come

"We want you," replied the same person, "to come with us."

"Do you want to kidnap me?" he rajoined. "Show me your authority, and I will go with you."

This demand, however, was not compiled with; but, taking hold of him, we secured him with handouffs. He ead he was willing to go with us and that there was no necessity for securing him in that way, but asked permission to go to the cabin first to get his clothes and other articles. This was refused, and one of our men soon after went into the cabin, where he found his pistols under the head of his bed, his trunk and other property belonging to him.

The Captain was informed that Baker was arrested for the marder of Poole, but he denied that he had any man on board of that name, and appeared to be entirely ignorant of the affair.

When we brought Baker on board the Grapeshot he gave the following account of the fatal affray at Stanwix Hall:—

I was asked by Paudeen McLaughlie up to Stanwix

gave the following account of the fatal affray at Stanwix Hall on that night, and when we got there, we both took a drink. Pools was in the place at the time, and Paudeen went up to him, and began abusing him, saying he could lick him at any time. Pools told him to go away, he wouldn't dirty him-self with him. Then Turner said to Pools, "We'll sail in," meaning himself and Pools, and draw his pistol on him; but somebody pelled him so as to discharge the pistol, the contents of which lodged in his arm.

"I don't believe," Baker continued, "that Turner intended to shoot until Fools draw his pistol, and this was the only shot he fired in the bar-room. He fell when he was wounded, but was immediately taken out by Paudeem. Van Pelt and Cornelius Lian. Sesing that they were all gone, I turned to go out too, when Loster

drew off and hit me in the neck, saying. 'You are one of the d—d sons of b—s.'

"I then put my hand in my pocket and took out my pistol, when somebody came up behind ms, caught me by the back and jerked me down. At this time Pocles fired at me through his coat pocket. I think, and shot me in the side. I then shot Poole in the leg, when he threw himself on me and began to gouge ms. One of air party fired at me while I was down, and shot me over the forehead.

cals party fired at me while I was down, and shot me over the forehead.

"While Poole was over me I fired at him, and he let go of me at once and rolled over on his side. I after this got up and started for the door, where Acker was standing, and as I passed him he grabbed me by the collar and force my coat. I escaped from him and ran down Breadway as far as Pete Barlow's, on the corner of Spring street, where I borrowed a cap.

"All this time I was bleeding very much from the head and side, and had to keep my hands on both. My friends got a carriage and I was put into it by somebody, and was driven down to Johnny Lyng's, on the corner of Canal street and Broadway. They got a doctor and proted my wounds, after which he went to examine Turner. I got up and left as soon as he went away and when I found the officers were after me."

Baker refused to give any information of his wherealouts after this, and of the way in which he succeeded in cluding the vigilance of the police. In this he is, of course, actuated by a desire to save his friends, who assisted him from detection.

THE CONDUCT OF BAKER AFTER BEING

TAKEN ON BOARD THE GRAPESHOT. As soon as the prisoner was brought on board the Grayeshot, he was taken into the after cabin and seated upon a sofa. The irons were upon his hands, and he was weighed down by the sudden surprise which had cut off his retreat from New York. As soon as he was left alone and to his own reflections in the cabin, he gave way to the grief which weighed upon him, and for two or three hours cried like a child. In irons, and in the hands of the law, all chance of escape cut off, even after such flattering hopes of getting beyond the reach of the ministers of justice, the prisoner sat with his captors around him and wept. He said he thought it hard to be taken from under the very guns of Spain. He could hardly realize that he was a prisoner, and homeward bound for a prison and for trial, after hav ing placed so many leagues between himself and He at first feared that he should be treated harshly by those who had him the charge. Believing them to be the friends of Poole, he was afraid that they would wreak their vengeance upon him for the death of their friend, by subjecting him to all the tortures within their power. That he entertained this fear is a supposition, based upon his begging most piteously that his capters would not centine him, solitary and alone, down in the hold of the ship, when his captors had made no effort to do so. He begged that he might be treated well, and asked that his irons should be taken off, and he be allowed the freedom of the ship. He said "There was no danger of his jumping overboard or trying to escape. He was perfectly willing to go back to New York, and would go pearcably." The prisoner was gratified in his desires, the meancles were removed from his hands, and he was allowed full permission to walk anywhere he plassed about the after part of the ship. The mate of the Grapeshot gave up his cabin to the prisoner, where he was made as comfortable as any one else on board the vessel. The prisoner kept his word, and during all of the voyage homeward was quiet and resigned. heharge. Believing them to be the friends of Poole he

THE EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY. the excitement about the city, arising upon the arrest and return of Baker to the city, was very great all day yesterday. The whole affray at Stanwix Hall appears to be called back to memory with all the interest with which it was invested at first. The friends of Poole and the friends of Baker are both alive with excitement, the one to protect the prisoner and the other to secure his conviction and punishment at every sacrifice. Groups of friends to either the Poole or the Baler faction of the city puglishe, gather on street corners, and there hear, try, determine and dispose of the accused in the most summary manuer. One party execute him, and the other not only let him go "scot free," but let him off with bonors. This new excitement gives a new version to the whole affair, and, as strange as it may appear, public sympathy seems to be setting in favor of Baker. Hundreds who spoke of him as a "fiend" while he was a position of the reach of law, now soften down their assertions in regard to him, or, going over to the other side, entirely justify Baker on the ground of "self-defence." Baker himself is in the best spirits possible under the circum stances, and confidently expects an acquittal when brought to trial. Almost everybody has all of a sudden had some new light upon the subject. Some facts, which somehow have now for the first time burst upon the brain of the actute observers of society, make them exceeding knowing, and changed from Ba-ber's enemy to Baker's sympathizers. We were informed by one agreeable and talkative gentle-man who took a seat by our side in 'an Eighth avenue car on the night of Baker's commitment to the Tombs, that "he knew Baker could not be convicted of anything beyond manelaughter; he did think once as everybody else thought, that be deliberately murdered Poole, but now he didn't believe he did. A young man who lives on the first floor over Stan wix Hall, and who has nethat he was home all the time of the affray, and knew all about it from first to last. Well, he said that from the time of firing the first pistol till the firing of the second absolutely more than a minute's time passed, in which the whole company were engaged in a genera is very different from the first story, which was that the assailants of Poole deliberately presented their pistols and shot him, before he had made any assault, and be-fore blows had been struck. Now, you know, (con-tinued our fellow-passenger,) if a minute's time passed in a general fight, in which all were engaged, it would be our informant that this piece of information, exclusively his, if established before a jury, might materially affect the verdict. Our fellow-passenger wound up his discus-sion of the affray with an expression of his belief "that Eaker, at most, can only be convicted of manslaughter, and to try him at all will puzzle the Court of Oyer and ferminer for many weeks, for I don't believe there is

Eaker, at most, can only be convicted of manslaughter, and to try him at all will puzzle the Court of Oyer and Terminer for many weeks, for I don't believe there is a dozen men in town who have not made up their minds upen the subject, or expressed an opinion one way or the other." And this latter remark of "our fellow passenger" is upon the tongue of thousands. Everybody almost appears to believe that a jury to try Baker cannot be found in the city of New York.

Another "learned individual," who was harranguing a crowd on a street corner, said ... "I am no friend of Louis Baker's any more than I am a friend of anybody else. But I say justice should be done; and if justice is cone, you will find that Louis Baker was not as much to blame as everybody almost has seemed to suppose lim to be in times past, when the murder was first committed, and when Sid. Stuart was chasing that poor drunken schoolmaster over in Jersey. I know Poole, or did know him, and I know Sullivan, and I know Hyer; and I know all these fellers, and I know ene of them haint so better than the other. They are all alike, as dif all of them were shook up in a bag and turred out, they would all come out at once. They all have some noble qualities, and they all have bad qualities, and one is no better than another; and Poole was no better than Baker, and just as like as not would bave killed Baker if Baker had not killed him first. I am no friend of Baker, as I said before, and I do not want to do injustice thim by saying he is innocent if he is guilty; but I do say that mun should always take a seberescond thought when they adjudge upon a man's life. Now, there is Yank. Sullivan—Yank. Is a good fellow enough, in his way, but he is no better than Tum Hyer; and Bill Poole was Just as good as either of them. Now, gentlemen, my belief is, that hill Poole was shot in a free fight, where every fellow stood his own chance of essape—chance sond chance alike all round. It was all on the square, and Poole was killed; and I am as sorry for it as any other m

This speech may be taken as a fair expression of what appears now to be a portion of the "crowda" in the street. Si va la monde.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONER. Baker cannot be tried until the October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, unless his counsel moves to have the case remitted to the Sessions, under the recent act which gives that court the power to try murder causes. It is very probable, however, that his counsel, in view of the great amount of public feeling in the case among residents of New York, will endeavor to change the tenue to some other county, so that an impartial trial can be had on the accused.

Marine Affairs.

THE NEW HAVRE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.—The magnificent steamship Ariel, lately built as a consort to the North Star, in Vanderbilt's direct New York and Havre line, will sail on her first voyage on Saturday noon next. The ship is now lying at pier 30, North river, foot of Chambers street, and has a very attractive appearance. She was built by Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, for Commodore Vanderbilt, and is considered the best vessel that ever together. She is reckoned a 2,300 ton ship, and has berths for 284 passengers, nearly all of which, we under stand, are already engaged, and several have been taken for the succeeding trip, on the 30th June. Like most of the sea steamers lately built, the Ariel has a straight stem, without any bowsprit or billet head, the upper part of the cutwater being merely ornamented with a little gilt scroll work. Her lines are round, terminating in a very neat round stern, neatly ornamented with a gilt eagle supporting the shield of the United States. The hull is black, with a narrow red streak, and the upper works are painted of a cream color. The paddle boxes are open, and crnamented with a gilt eagle on the wing. On going on board everything appears neat and ship-shape. She has two masts, the foremast square-rigged, with a small hurricane deck, which serves as a cover to the engine room. The upper deck, which is surrounded by a low net rail, has a long house forward, containing a smoking room, neatly furnished, and aft the officers' berths, some staterooms for passengers, and the ante rooms to the principal saloon on the main deck, which is reached by a very neat stairway. The grand saloon is fitted up in a particularly handsome manner. The wainscoting is of satin rose and other highly polished woods. The deck is superbly carpeted, and the walls are ornamented with beau tiful mirrors; and easy chairs, ottomans and lounges, of the most luxurious description, are profusely scattered about to contribute to the comfort and ease of the passengers. On each side of the principal saloon is a row of staterooms, all neatly furnished. The lower deck aft is fitted with sleeping accommodations alone—roomy, and apparently well ventilated. Forward of the chief saloon is the dining saloon, with staterooms on each side. It is reached from the former by a passage run ning along on the larboard side. On the starboard the ateward's pantry separates the two salcons. There is also a ladies' saloon, aft of the principal one, and like it most expensively furnished.

The machinery, which is from the Allaire Works, connats of a single ordinary beam engine, like all those of Vanderbilt's vessels, but heavier than is generally built. The cylinder is seventy-five mones in diameter, with a stroke of twelve feet.

The vessel is provided with six boats, four of which are Francis' metallic lifeboats.

It is anticipated the Ariel will make a very quick passage to Havre, possessing every requisite for a strong, swift and easy going boat. If she be beaten in speed she certainly cannot be surpassed in her internal decorations and superior arrangements for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The following are the names of the officers of the

Capt. Lefevre, late of the steamer Pacific, running between San Francisco and Panama.

FUR Color.— Wr. Powars.

Scond Officer.—Mr. Jowett.

Chief Engineer.—Mr. B. Smith.

Second Engineer.—Mr. Peck, and three others.

Sieward.—Mr. Jas. Cowes, formerlyl of the steamers

Georgia and Ohlo, and late of the Atlantic. THE REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE CUNARD BOSTON STEAMERS.—The agents of the Cunard steamers have pub-

lished the following in the Boston papers:-Boston, May 15, 1855.

Having seen a statement in the papers to the effect that the line of steamships to this city would probably be withdrawn for service by the British government; I would state, for the information of the public, that this agency has no knowledge of the fact, and that the statement is entirely unfounded. Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL S. LEWIS.

Salling of the Atlantic.

DEPARTURE OF EXPRESIDENT FILLMORE—MEMBERS OT CONGRESS GOING TO THE CRIMEA—SCENE ON THE DOCK, ETC. Coi ins' dock, foot of Canal street, was the scane of

no little excitement and interest yesterday, owing to the are for Europe in her of a number of distinguished and otable persons. The wharf was thronged to excess with crowds of well dressed persons, who had come to bid adieu to friends and relatives who were about to depart in the steamer.

The Atlantic this time takes with her an unusual

umber of passengers, there being two hundred and sixty booked for the voyage. Many of these are going on business; but the attraction for the great majority is the Paris Exhibition, which is about to open in June. We understand that every versel now leaving for Europe is filled to its utmost capacity with pleasure-seeking and sight-seeing Americans, and there is every reason to believe that if our countrymen do not make much of a show in the coming Exhibition, they will form no upremarkable portion of its patrons.

Among those who left yesterday was ex-President Millard Fillmore, who is going, not for any particular object that we could learn, but simply to see and be seen. He will visit the most notable places in England, and be fore he returns will have seen the Rhine, the Alna and Italy, and will stop at Paris long enough to see the Exhibition. He will, no doubt, attract considerable atten ion, as his carriage and bearing are such as to create the second President that has visited Europe, Martin

Van Buren being the first.

Five members of Congress accompany Mr. Fillmore, viz.:— Messrs. T. T. Flagler, E. B. Morgan, and Judge Pringle, of New York; Galisha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. These gentlemen, they will ship for Constantinople, and from thence to mea. We may anticipate an interesting account of their visit. Perhaps they will give Lord Raglan a-hint as to the best means of taking Sebastopol, provided that for-midable fortress is not taken before their arrival. Ex-Fenator James, of Bhode Island, and Col. Colt, of revol-

midable fortress is not taken before their arrival. ExFenator James, of Rhode Island, and Col. Colt, of revolver notoriety, are among the passengers, both of whom
are gone to superintend departments in the Exhibition.
The former gentleman carries with him the reputation
of being one of the best rifle shots on this side of the
Atlantic, and the latter is equally notorious as the getter up of the best shooting irons.

Herry E Davies, ex-Corporation Attorney, also accompanies Mr. Fillmore. Among the persons on the
dock taking leave of their friends we noticed Archibshop
linghes, Com. Perry, George N. Sanders, Simeon Draper,
Joreph Hexie, and a number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Fillmore.

The ex-Fresident arrived about an hour before the
vessel sailed, but in so quiet a manner that it was not
known be was aboard until he was seen standing upon
the upper dect of the steamship, with his hat off, when
the vessel was leaving the dock. He was then greeted
with a few feeble cheers, but his appearance created
very little interest, and no enthusiasm.

The scene immediately before the departure of the
vessel was most animating. Although the hour of sailing had been changed from twelve until two in the afternoon, on account of the tide, there was the usual number of dilatory people who came rushing down to the
dock just as the last plank was being withdrawn. All
was noise and confusion. Porters and sallors running
to and fro, carrying trunks and packages, and shouting
at the top of their volves. The shuffling of feet along
the plankway and the sail manned pleasant
operation is quite common, and is indulged in indisariminately; and, from the looks of the ladies' faces, one
would suppose they rather liked it. Some of the scenes
were amusing, others affecting. What seemed to be a
young married couple stood on the per-he embrasing
and soothing, and she weeping, until the last plank was
about being withdrawn, when he rushed impetuously
aboard, and then, as if not satisfied, clambered down
the w

distinguished men on board, discussing the prospec's of the voyage and bidding farewell. At length the order to clear ship was given, and by two o'clock all the laggards had left, and the dock was literally alive with people. The bell now rings, and the ship leaves her moorings slowly and majestically—cheers are given, handserchiefs waved, and guns fired, until the vessel get fairly out into the stream. In a little while all that could be seen of the Atlantic was a blue streak of smore and a moving speck on the water.

The Atlantic took out with her \$1,894,405 in specie, being the largest hipment that ever left this port in one vessel.

Williamsburg Election Rtot. KINGS COUNTY COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Hon. Henry A. Moore, Judge, and Justices Striker and Emmons.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED—THIRD

county from July last year till after election; I was captain of the special deputies in Williamsburg; there were arrange, ments made for keeping the peace at the polls; it was that in case of any disturbance a report should be sent to the Odeon as their headquarters; about 9 o'clock a report did come and I went with about eight to the polls in the Second ward (now Fourteenth); they remained there about an neur and a half and their reported to me all was quiet; about 1 is o'clock I received some intermation from Lieut. Thayer; I ave directions to have my men withdrawn from that ward to the Odeon to have them organized; I went then to the Pifteenth to tell the lieutenant to send his men to me; when I got to the Fifteenth ward the bell struck, and I went back to the Odeon, when I got there my men were all gons down to the place of riot, but when I got there it was all over; there were thirty five or forty deputies on duty; they were armed with clubs, and carried a star on their coat lappels as their badge; I was acting under Sheriff Lott's instruct ins; I had no a secial directions—werely general ones to keep the peace. The witness was not cross aramined.

John A. Phillips, of 41 North Sixth street, was called, but could state nothing as to the period of the day covered by this is statement.

W G. Allen, deposed—Was present at the polls in the

John A. Phillips, of 41 North Sixth street, was covered by could state nothing as to the period of the day covered by this self-ment.

W. G. Allen, deposed—Was present at the polls in the attailable in worth when he heard the bell ring; was at that time at the corner of Grand and Second streets; met the time at the corner of Grand and Second; they were remains; at an edge of the first of the could not identify any one; when he also that the high tendent of the could not identify any one; when he also the polls he saw Patrick Cooney, Nolan, Dayle; at the time is not on trial; didn't see Cooney doing anything or law any weapon; I saw him on the corner of North Sixth hand See — Nolan had a club which he flourished round; he talked a — Solan had a club which he flourished round; he talked a — Solan had a club which he flourished round; he talked a — Solan had a club which he flourished round; he talked a — Solan had a club which he flourished round; he can and knock em down.

cm and knock 'em down."

Cross-examined—When he said that he addressed himself to a crowd on the corner of North Sixth street that he was will consider the street of the the said that he addressed himself to a crowd on the corner of North Sixth street that he was will consider the policy of the street of the policy and the said that the

the fight, but as him before and after; he was electioner in a bout the polit; swe Oliver Lee there; he had a picco of the polity and the polity is went to see if he couldn't help Mr. Aymar to a few votes; spoke to see if he couldn't help Mr. Aymar to a few votes; spoke to see if he couldn't help Mr. Aymar to a few votes; spoke to two or three just before the fight began—to a Mr. Gilas, I think to Mr. Flaherty; I don't belong to any party; I vote for all parties; I had drank twee; I de dine assworing whe ther I have ever been in the penitentiary; Robert Lee was amongst them that tore down the fence; some call Lee "Red Disk;" he is not the man that had the shevel, and I don't think he was amongst them that tore down the fence; some call Lee "Red Disk;" he is not the man that I know as Red Dick; at the time the deputies came up there was not any more than he noise usual at election polls.

George Hartley—Went there directly after the bell rang; say O'Noil strike a man that works for Hoyt, the pump maker; saw him near the polls; had seen him before, but did not know his name; as quick as he struck, the young man whom he struck turned round and struck him with a club, and he fell; O'Noil hit him from behird, on the shoulder; the man held a deputy's club; saw another fellow there who used to be "around 10's house;" saw they were fighting, and I went home.

Cross-examined—I don't live in the Fourteenth ward; the hell brought me out; I am not sure whether O'Noil had anything in his bands.

Isaac Smith says—I live at North Fourth stract; raw the scene at the polis; I voted at that poli; went there for the third time about I o'clock; saw a crowd charging a lot of deputies; from to twelve deputies were there; there was a crowd of about four hundred; no one in the crowd that I have; I saw three ore four men knocked dow; I heard the crowd shout, "Kail 'em;" that was a general ory.

Benjamin Wilso— was at the rot; can't recognise any of the parties engaged.

Adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

No further witnesses being in attendance for the presecution, the District Attorney closed his case, and Col. Crooke moved for the discharge of the defandant Curley, whose name had not been mentioned by any one of the witnesses. The Court directed his discharge.

Counsel then applied in behalf of Fanning, the only testimeny against him being that of John Brown. He had merely been seen at the polis. The evidence was read and submitted to the court, when Judgo Moore submitted the evidence to the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of not quilty. not guilty.

Col. Crooke contended that in accordance with the statute
the defendant should be discharged, to which the court as-sented, and directed a formal verdict to be entered to that

effect.

In the case of defendant Pagan a similar application was made, but the court considered that there was sufficient in the evidence to raise a question for the jury.

Mr. Lepaugh applied on behalf of defendant Blace, when it appeared that he was not on trial, but had since the commencement attended from day to day, under the impression that he was heine tried. Mr. Lepaugh applied on behalf of detendant Blaze, when it appeared that he was not on trial, but had since the commencement attended from day to day, under the impression that he was being tried.

Mr. Hamilton asked the District Attorney to enter a nolle prosequi, which we declined, and the defendant, who is at large, on ball, retired from his position among the prisoners. On movino of Mr. Lepaugh, defendant Burke was ordered to be discharged.

Counsel for defence dispensing with any formal opening, called their witnesses.

Dennis Brannigan testified that defendant, McQuade, drove a horse and cart from 7 A. M. to 11 on the day of the election; it then rained and he put his horse in the stable; saw him again at 12% o'clock driving cart.

Patrick Current estified to eating dinner with McQuade. Michael O'Nell proved that McQuade hauled a load of dirt between 1 and 15% o'clock, and continued at the business the remainder of the day.

John Burke testified to seeing men with clubs, especial deputies, running up Scoond street, and crying "Let us go together and clear out the 4-d sons of b-s," or "d-d Irish;" observed no badges on their coats.

John Bunkey proved that a crowd of deputy sheriffs approached the poll, from the corner of North Sixth and Second streets, at a rapp d march, close together, with clubs raised, shouting and makins considerable noise; the crowd are way on their arrived at the poll.

Alor. Sterret testified that there was no disturbance at the pells before the specials came; all was agreeable until then.

Patrick Doyle swore that the deputies came up with clubs.

the pells before the specials came; all was agreeable until then.

Patrick Doyle swore that the deputies came up with club crying: "B— of b—s, clear the pells," before which there had been no disturbance.

Several other witnesses were examined, who testified to the same: ffect.

On the close of the evidence, Mr. Hamilton moved for the discharge of all the prisoners, on the ground that the indictment was defective, in that it alleged the assault was committed on divers persons to the jury unknown, whereas it had been proven that the assaults were on Harrison and Smith, and that these being known to the prosecution they were bound to set it out. And further, that it was not shown that the prisoners had assembled for any particular chieft, which was necessary to constitute a rick. That it should also as shown that the prisoners were adding in the common purpose.

common purpose.

The District Attorney contended that the presence of any party amongst the rioters was sufficient to render them itself to render them liable.

The Court reserved any decision till this mernice, when if it he agverse to the defendants, Mr. Hamilton will begin to

The case will, in all probability, be concluded this day.

Brooklyn City News. DESPIRATE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—An aged lady

residing in Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, made a deter mined effort to terminate her existence yesterday morn ing, (Wednesday,) at six o'clock. It appears that she has resided in the basement of her son's house, is a widow, about sixty years of age, and has been for the widow, about sixty years of age, and has been for the last year somewhat demented. Her son and his family reside on the first floor. After getting up in the morning they were horrified to hear loud groans from soms one outside. On searching, they found the old lady, in her night dress, lying in the distern, with her throat cut. On being taken into the bouse she appeared quite bereft of reason and unable to give any answer. From the grantity of blood seen in her room, it appeared that the unbappy woman had attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat. Having falled in effecting her object—as such suicides generally fall—she next attempted to drown lexuelf in the distern. Dr. M'E-heran having been called in, found a deep wound across the low r part of the throat; the left jugular vein was severed, but the arteries and windpipe were uniquired. The wounds having been dressed, the patient was seat to the hospital. There is little hope of her resovery, owing te the great loss of blood. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Details of One Week's News from California.

\$277,937 in Gold Dust. MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARKETS,

&c.,

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived yesterday morning, in seven days and six bours from San Juan del Norts, with 351 passengers and 8277,937 on freight from San Francisco, per steam

Sierra Nevada. Owing to the general distrust of banking houses, the assengers bring a large amount of gold in their own

In Nicaragua the rainy season had commenced earlies then usual.

The transit route was in excellent condition, the pas-

sengers having crossed from ship to ship in thirty hours, without a single case of sickness.

In the interior there has been no further fighting. The government party have retreated from Leon, finding

the army of Munos too strong for them, and are now fortifying Granada. The following is the specie list of the Northern Light:-

The following is the specie list of the Northern Light:

Wella, Fargo & Co. New York \$08,000
Order. "12,000
David Hoadley. "68,000
Ross, Falconer & Co. "16,200
Ross, Falconer & Co. "16,200
Scholle & Bros. "12,200
Scholle & Bros. "12,200
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia 51,000
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia 51,000
Figure 1, Feabody & Co. Boston. 13, 200
Wm. Parsons "6,025

the Northern Light, and to the San Francisco News Depot of J. W. Sullivan, for files of California papers. The steamship Cortexarrived at San Francisco on the 22d of April, with dates from New York to the 27th of

Mr. Theodore Pahnsen, of the firm of Corres & Babnsen, one of the eldest commercial houses, laboring under aberration of mind produced by commercial em ments, committed suicide on the 234 April, in Yerba Buena Cemetery, near San Francisco, by blowing his brains out with a Colt's revolver. Mr. Bahnsen was an old resident, having commenced his business connection in 1850, and had always maintained a high position for probity and integrity, and by this mournful act has plunged a large circle of friends and acquaintances in grief. He was a native of Denmark, about 26 years of

age.
The San Francisco Press Club have determined to remove the remains of the late William C. Hamilton. whose connection with the Herald (San Francisco) won him the esteem and respect of all, from Acapulco, together with the monument there erected, and place them in the cemetery at San Francisco.

The Club also intend removing the remains of Hon. E. Gilbert to Lone Mountain Cemetery, and erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

The anti-duelling law had passed the Assembly, and it was expected there would be no difficulty in getting it through the Senate.

Richard P. Hammond, who was one of the candidates before the joint convention of the Legislature for the post of United States Senator, had written a tatter, in which he acknowledged his willingness to withdraw his name if the democratic members could agree upon any

other man. Mr. Joseph C. Duncan, on the 24th April, filed a petition in the Fourth District Court, to be discharged from his debts, and to have the benefit of the insolvent laws

He says he met with losses, during the past two years of nearly \$220,000.

Mr. William H. Aspinwall, before leaving San Francisco, made a donation of five hundred dollars to the Mercantile Library of that city.

The house of Beck & Elam, which had previously suspended payment, resumed business again on the 23d of April.

Elias Vreeland, formerly of New York, was shot and instantly killed by a number of Chilenos, at Coultersville, Maripesa county, on the 21st of April, as he was leaving a fandango rouse. A bill to exempt Meiggs from prosecution, if he should return and tell on his accomplices, had been passed by the Senate of California by a vote of 17 to 10.

Division of California

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND SHASTA.

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND SHASTA.

The House of Representatives, on the 17th of April, in Committee of the Whole, took up the following bell for the division of the State of California, represented in Sanate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section I. There shall be created and established out of the territory embraced within the following boundaries to wit: commencing at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and nineteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwiet; thence running, in a straight line, in a routheasterly direction, to the river Colorado, at a point where it intersects the thirty fifth degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of the said fiver, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the thirty fifth degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of the said fiver, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the thirty fifth degree of north latitude; thence constitution of the said forty second degree of north latitude; thence on the incommentation of following the direction of the Pacific coast to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the line of the said forty second degree of north latitude; thence on the place of beginning; also, all the islands, harbors and bays along and adjacent to the Pacific coast.

Sec. 2. The territory embraced within the following boundaries, and taken from the territory described in the first section of this act, commencing at the mouth of the Pajarre river, running up said river to the summit of the coast range to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due east to the State line; thence along said houndary line to the Pacific coast, and londers line the said forty and the said forty of the said reports the place of the said forty in the comment of the State line; thence running in a northwesterly direction, and following the direction, and following the direction, and to the p

See 4. That part of the territory embraced within the boundaries as exercised in the first section of this act, and not embraced within the boundaries as described in the mecond and third sections of this act, shall be the State of California.

See 5. The people residing within the Territories of Galerado and Shasta shall be, and they are breely, anthorized as soon as the concent of the Cangross of the United States as soon as the concent of the Cangross of the United States as shall have been obtained thereto, to precede to organise each a State government, under such rales and regulations as any nescribed in the constitution of the United States and the States of California.

See 6. So soon as separate governments shall be established in the new States of Colorado and Shasta, as the first resions of the Lexislatures thereof, they shall appoint each a commissioner by joint ballot, to act with a similar cone to be appointed by the State of California, whose detics it shall be to accurate the entire the same and the ball of California, and they shall apportion the amount to be paid by each Etate, which amount shall be accertained by the bate of California, whose descends the inhabitations of property owned and possessed by the inhabitation of property owned and possessed by the inhabitation of property owned and possessed by the inhabitation of property made by the respective assessment of State and county taxes, to accurate the amount to be paid by the States of Colorado and Shatte, the Governor thereof shall cause to be itsmed bonds of the State, payable to the State of California, because the amount to be paid by the States of California, in a constitution of the State, payable to the State of California in and shall not be altered or changed by the people thereof until the expiration of one year from the date of the formation of a State government in said States.

See, 10. At the first seesing of the Lygialatures of the States of California, because the submitted the application of the Batte, which caused gr